

*To the Editors of the Enquirer*

Genlemen:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to announce to you your readers an occurrence that took place today on the Potomac River. We left Washington City about 9 o'clock, on board of the beautiful Steamer Powhatan, with the great Southern mail. We passed all of the steamboats of the Potomac—first going by the Alexandria Phoenix, which seemed to me as if it were sitting perfectly still. When about thirty-five miles from Washington, we went by the Baltimore "Columbus." Then came the "tug of war,"

the crack boat for Norfolk, the steamer "Ola," which we had to contend with all the way from Washington. Although the "Osceola" arrived some time before we did, yet we caught up and passed her also—showing to the delight of the passengers on board of our boat, that the steamer Powhatan came out victorious.

I cannot let this occasion slip without assuring you that Capt. Rogers was as cool and collected and at the same time as dignified, as any officer I have ever met with in my life—after assuring you, sir, that I travel some where in the neighborhood of 20,000

**A FAILING TREASURY.**—Such is the language used by the whigs as regards the treasury of their country when engaged in a foreign war, and is the same unpatriotic language which

used during the last war by the federal party, changed in name to *Wag*, but in name only. We warn the people of a conspiracy to injure government and the country, by endeavoring to induce the impression that there is "a failing sury." The means of the government are all it has a surplus in cash of more than five million and large accruing revenue; its treasury are respectable non-expenditures in many

We respectfully tell the National Intelligence that in its excessive zeal to find fault with the administration, it should be more cautious in making up and endorsing such statements as have been boldly and illicitly circulated by "St. Louis Republicans."—[Union.]

**POWERS OF ATTORNEY TO RECEIVE MONEY OF THE GOVERNMENT.**  
We are requested (says the Union) to call attention of claimants upon the government law passed July 29, 1846. This act provides that whenever a claim on the United States

hereafter be obtained by a resolution of Congress, and thereby directed to be paid, no money shall not be paid to any person other than the claimant or his legal representatives, unless such person shall produce a power of attorney executed after the enactment of the resolution allowing the claim.

to the amount allowed thereby, and shall be acknowledged by two competent witnesses, and be acknowledged by the person or persons executing for an officer having authority to take the knowledge of deeds, who shall certify acknowledgment; and it shall appear by certificate that such officer, at the time of making such acknowledgment, read, and fully explained to the person or persons making the same, the contents of the foregoing provisions of this act, and the nature and effect of the same.

The result of the late election in this State has been one of signal victory to the democracy. Every congressional district the democratic have elected a member to Congress by an increased majority over the vote cast in the same district for President and Vice President in 1916. Although the district system in this State was

ten up principally by the Whig party, yet have failed in the election of a single member to Congress, and at the same time the Whig vote diminished very considerably.

[*Missouri Inquirer*.]

**MAINE.**—From different papers which have reached this morning, (says the *New England Journal of Commerce*), we have returned the following accounts of the late election in

Dana, Dem.,	32.29
Bronson, Whig,	27.97
Scattering,	9.06
Dana over Bronson, thus far,	4.31
Lacks of a majority,	4.74

The returns yet to come in will materialize.

By a letter from Eastport, we learn that E. son Palmer, Loco, is elected to the Senate 8th District, and there is probably no choice for the 7th Senatorial District. From the Representative Districts we have heard of the elec-

The aggregate now stands, as far as we heard—31 Whigs, 20 Locos, and 1 Liberty. The Bangor Whig of the 19th says:—"are twenty-six Whig Representatives elected, twenty-three Locos, so far as heard from."

The Augusta Age says:  
"The Democrats have elected 3 Sena-

York—3 in Oxford—3 in Waldo—1 in Atco—1 in Eastern Senatorial district, and possibly one in both the Western and Middle districts possibly 3 in Penobscot and two or three in Cumberland. The Whigs have chosen three in Penobscot. It is matter of doubt whether a quorum of the Senate is elected. Such scattering and confusion were never before known in our S

**CAPTAIN CARPENDER.**  
Accounts (says the Union) have been received at the Navy Department from Commander Carpende as late as August 24th. He was at Tuxpan, and, with his officers and crew, in good health. He writes: "The people here continue their kindness to us, and the men are furnished with as good quarters as the place affords."  
His disaster did not result, as some have

posed, from any misplaced confidence in Scotch captain whom he had on board, but the peculiar character of the coast. He first anchored off the bar, in five fathoms water. Intending to send in his boats the next morning, he desired to get nearer shore for their protection, and found that he might safely anchor in three and a half fathoms. In attempting to drop the anchor into that water (under a gib and sail)

er), she was lost. He was on the force looking out with the lead heaving console. "Deep four," having been called, he supposed the next cast would give him the desired soundings instead of which "quarter less three" was called. Instantly seeing his peril, he ordered the boat to be loosed, to back her off. The maintop was hoisted, and aback, when she struck. The sails were then taken in, the weather anchor

ped, the vessel lightened by throwing overboard shot, and pumping out water, and the ledge was got out astern, for the purpose of keeping her from forging further ahead. These and all other efforts failed, and the boat was unable to live in the surf alongside. The launch was stove by the force of the breakers. The two cutters were with Lieutenant H. H. and Bergey. Thus situated with no chance

to save the vessel—exposed to the elements, with a prospect of destruction to all in gale, a heavy squall came on—he received a message from the shore offering assistance, if he would surrender his officers, men and vessel. He refused at that time to surrender the vessel, but the following day he was compelled to accept the offer.

The St. Louis Republican of the 15th inst. published the following letter from its correspondent at Warsaw:

WARSAW, Ill., Sept. 14th, 1861.

Gentlemen: The belligerent forces at Nauvoo have skirmishes every day. Yesterday afternoon a few guns were fired, and one man on the

Mormon side was slightly wounded. They again firing on each other's outposts last night, but on the side of the Anties no harm was done. It is impossible, on this side of the river to a town with any degree of certainty the state of affairs in Nauvoo, and the chance on the other side is little better. Taking all the reports together in relation to the number of Mormons killed, wounded in the two battles, I cannot form an

The Ship Susan Drew cleared this morning for Oregon. We understand she will carry about 250 men of Col. Stevenson's command.

Other ships will follow, with the remainder  
regiment.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.